# قنوات تأثير السياسة النقدية (حالة الكويت)

#### قسم الاقتصاد – كلية الدراسات التجارية النزهة، دولة الكويت

تاريخ الاستلام: ٢٠٠٨/٠٩/٠٦

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#### الخلاصة

سعت الدراسة للتعرف على قنوات تأثير السياسة النقدية في الناتج المحلى غير النفطى والمستوى العام للأسعار بدولة الكويت؛ ولهذا الغرض استخدمت الدراسة أسلوب تصحيح الخطأ للكمية الموجهة (VECM) وبيانات شهرية تغطى المدة من يناير ١٩٩٢ إلى دیسمبر ۲۰۰۲.

وتشير نتائج الدراسة إلى أن قنوات سعر الفائدة، الإقراض، أسعار الأصول، وسعر الصرف التي تمت دراستها ذات أهمية نسبية لكونها عززت الأثر العكسي لأداة السياسة النقدية المتمثلة بسعر الخصم، إلا أن هذا الأثر ينصب على المستوى العام للأسعار من دون الناتج المحلى مما يعنى عدم فاعلية السياسة النقدية في التأثير في الناتج المحلى. هذه النتيجة تماثل تلك التي توصلت لها الدراسات عن الدول النامية الأخرى. وتعكس هذه النتائج انكشاف الاقتصاد الكويتي وقصور البنية الهيكلية والتشريعية للقطاع المالى.

القدمة

أولاً: قنوات تأثير السياسة النقدية: موجز نظرى:

Egret and MacDonald, )

.(2006; Bank of England, 1999; BIS, 1998

١ - قناة سعر الفائدة:

ـ د. حسين علي العمر ( (( )) .(Mishkin, 1995) ٢ - قناة الائتمان: ٣ - قناة أسعار الأصول:



٣ - قناة سعر الصرف:

(BIS,1998)

د. حسبن على العمر ( )

.(Loayza and Klaus, 2002)

ثانياً: الدراسات السابقة:

(VAR)

.(VAR)

(Angeloni et al., 2002)

(Loayza and Klaus, 2002)

Morsink )

(and Bayoumi, 2001

شوال ٣٠٠١هـ، أكتوبر ٢٠٠٩م مجلة جامعة الشارقة للعلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية المجلد ، العدد ٥٥٧

(Fung, 2002)

(Gaven et al, 2002)

(Poddar et al, 2006)

(Norris and Floerkemeier, 2006) (Cheng, 2006) (Agha et.al, 2005)

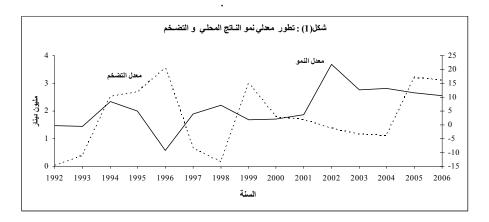
ثالثاً: الواقع الاقتصادي والسياسة النقدية بدولة الكويت:

د. حسين على العمر ( )

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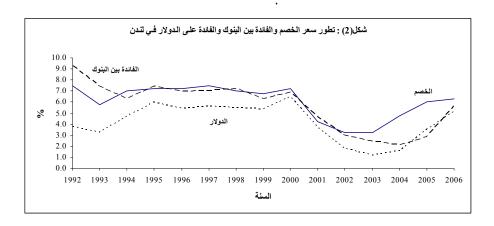
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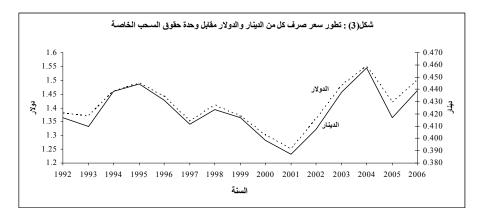
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## رابعًا: التحليل التطبيقي:

(CPI) (Q)

قنوات تأثير السياسة النقدية : حالة الكويت

١ - اختبار السكون والتكامل المشترك:

Dicky-"

( ) ."Philips-Perron" "Fuller

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Philips-I	Perron	Dicky-I	Dicky-Fuller					
-1.7	-0.1	-3.5*		Q				
-7.9*	0.4	-7.7*	0.5	D				
-6.7*	0.5	-6.6*	0.2	IBR				
-7.01*	-1.4	-7.02*	-1.2	F				
-14.6*	0.2	-13.7*	-0.01	CPI				
-56*	-1.2	-6.3*	-1.8	CPS				
-34.9*	-3.2	-8.3*	-1.3	SM				
-12.3*	-2.8	-9.3*		EXR				

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() "Johansen" .%

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Eigenvalue	Trace	Max-Egin	0.05 Critical	Hypothesized		
Ligenvalue	Stst.	Stat.	value	No. of CE(s)		
0.17	38.91	33.01	29.7	None *		
0.03	5.90	5.30	15.4	At most 1		
0.00	0.60	0.60	3.8	At most 2		

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### ٢ - تقدير النموذج:

(VAR)

.(Sims, 1980)

(Impulse Response Functions)

(Variance Decomposition)

.(Sims, 1980; Bernanke, 1986)

(VECM)

VAR

"Akaike"

:

$$\sum_{\Delta Y_t = \alpha \beta'}^{6} Y_{t-1} + \stackrel{i=1}{\longrightarrow} A_i \Delta Y_{t-i} + \Gamma_t X_t + E_t$$
 (1)

= Δ

= 
$$\alpha \beta' Y_{t-1}$$

$$= Y_t$$

 $= \alpha$ 

=β'

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أ. تحليل التباين:

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Dowlad		Q		CPI				
Period	D	CPI	Q	D	CPI	Q		
4	4.4	0.0	95.5	3.6	93.9	2.5		
8	6.0	0.0	94.0	13.7	83.4	2.9		
12	6.3	0.1	93.6	19.0	78.4	2.7		
16	5.9	0.2	93.9	22.2	75.4	2.4		
20	5.2	0.4	94.3	24.1	73.7	2.2		
24	4.6	0.6	94.8	25.4	72.5	2.1		
28	4.1	0.8	95.2	26.3	71.6	2.1		
32	3.7	0.9	95.4	27.0	70.9	2.1		
36	3.4	1.0	95.6	27.6	70.3	2.1		

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D		(	)		CPI				IBR			
Period	IBR	D	CPI	Q	IBR	D	CPI	Q	IBR	D	CPI	Q
4	0.9	6.2	0.0	93.0	5.6	3.4	89.3	1.7	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
8	1.2	8.8	0.1	89.9	10.6	9.6	77.9	1.8	93.2	5.4	1.0	0.4
12	1.3	10.0	0.3	88.4	14.8	10.6	73.3	1.3	91.9	5.8	1.6	0.7
16	1.3	10.4	0.5	87.8	15.3	11.6	72.0	1.1	88.9	7.4	2.2	1.6
20	1.2	10.5	0.7	87.6	16.8	12.2	70.1	0.9	84.3	9.4	3.0	3.4
24	1.0	10.4	0.9	87.6	17.5	12.5	69.3	0.7	79.7	11.0	3.6	5.7
28	1.0	10.3	1.1	87.7	18.1	12.8	68.5	0.6	74.6	12.8	4.2	8.4
32	0.9	10.1	1.2	87.8	18.6	13.0	67.9	0.5	70.4	14.2	4.8	10.7
36	0.9	10.0	1.3	87.9	18.9	13.2	67.3	0.5	67.0	15.3	5.3	12.4

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Q CPI **CPS** Period **CPS** D CPI Q **CPS** D CPI Q **CPS** D CPI Q 0.1 93.5 7.9 90.9 97.3 0.2 1.9 4 2.7 3.7 0.1 1.1 0.6 8 2.5 4.7 0.1 92.8 0.9 22.1 1.6 97.5 0.1 0.8 75.4 1.6 12 2.4 4.5 0.0 93.0 1.8 27.1 69.6 1.6 97.9 0.3 0.6 1.3 16 2.4 4.0 0.0 93.6 2.0 29.3 67.4 1.3 98.0 0.5 0.5 1.0 20 2.4 3.4 0.0 94.2 2.2 30.7 66.1 1.0 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 2.9 0.0 94.7 31.7 65.2 0.9 98.2 0.6 0.4 0.7 24 2.4 2.2 0.0 95.1 2.3 32.5 98.3 0.7 28 2.3 2.5 64.4 0.8 0.6 0.4 2.3 0.1 95.4 2.4 0.8 98.3 0.6 32 2.3 33.2 63.6 0.4 0.6 2.1 0.9 98.4 0.7 36 2.3 0.1 95.5 2.5 33.8 62.8 0.4 0.6

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Period			Q		СРІ				SM			
	SM	D	CPI	Q	SM	D	CPI	Q	SM	D	CPI	Q
4	0.0	3.6	0.1	96.3	6.1	3.7	87.6	2.6	98.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
8	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	7.4	13.2	76.3	3.1	92.8	1.3	2.7	3.2
12	0.1	4.9	0.0	95.0	6.0	17.9	73.1	3.0	91.8	1.4	2.1	4.7
16	0.2	4.4	0.1	95.3	5.5	20.7	71.0	2.8	91.6	1.4	1.8	5.2
20	0.3	3.8	0.1	95.8	5.1	22.7	69.6	2.6	92.0	1.3	1.7	5.0
24	0.3	3.3	0.2	96.2	4.8	24.0	68.7	2.5	92.6	1.2	1.6	4.6
28	0.3	2.8	0.3	96.5	4.6	24.9	68.0	2.5	93.1	1.1	1.6	4.2
32	0.3	2.5	0.4	96.8	4.5	25.6	67.4	2.5	93.4	1.1	1.6	3.9
36	0.3	2.3	0.4	96.9	4.3	26.1	66.9	2.6	93.6	1.1	1.5	3.9

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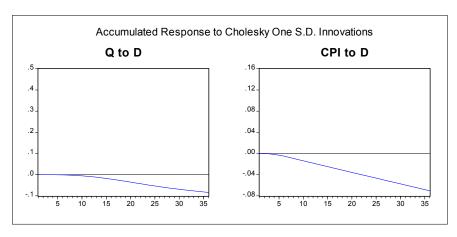
Period		Q	)		СРІ				EXR			
	EXR	D	CPI	Q	EXR	D	CPI	Q	EXR	D	CPI	Q
4	0.5	3.7	0.0	95.8	2.9	0.8	93.7	2.7	89.1	10.3	0.4	0.1
8	1.7	6.7	0.0	91.6	1.8	8.4	86.7	3.1	71.9	23.7	4.0	0.3
12	2.7	9.0	0.1	88.2	1.4	17.4	78.6	2.6	61.7	34.6	3.1	0.6
16	3.4	10.7	0.2	85.7	1.1	23.4	73.3	2.2	54.3	42.2	2.8	0.8
20	3.9	11.9	0.3	83.9	0.8	27.4	69.8	1.9	50.2	46.2	2.6	1.0
	4.3	12.8	0.4	82.5	0.7	29.9	67.7	1.7	47.6	48.9	2.4	1.1
	4.6	13.5	0.5	81.5	0.6	31.8	65.9	1.7	45.8	50.6	2.4	1.2
	4.7	14.0	0.5	80.8	0.5	33.2	64.6	1.7	44.7	51.7	2.3	1.3
	4.8	14.2	0.5	80.5	0.4	34.3	63.5	1.8	43.9	52.6	2.3	1.3

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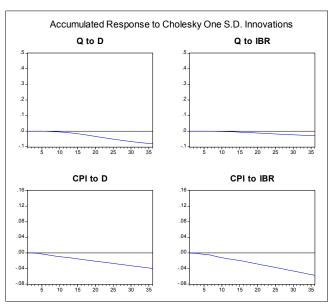
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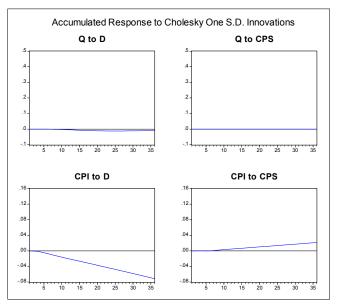


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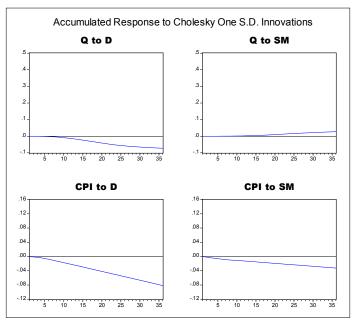
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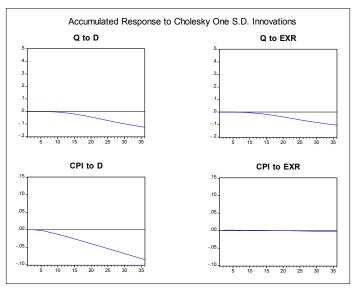
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د. حسين علي العمر (

#### خامسا: الخلاصة:

(VECM)

#### المصادر:

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## **Impact of the Monetary Policy:** The Case of Kuwait

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper identifies the channels by which the monetary policy impacts the non-oil sector and the price indexes in Kuwait. For this purpose, a VECM model with monthly data covering the period from 1992 to 2006 is used to assess the issue. The results demonstrate that the interest rate, credit value, assets price, and exchange rate channels, studied in this paper are significantly important in indicating the negative impact of the monetary policy as represented by the discount rate. However, the effect of these channels impacts the price level only, a result similar to that obtained by studies on other developing countries. These results reflect the oppenness of the Kuwaiti economy and the underdevelopment of the institutional and legal structure in the domestic financial sector